

THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE VILLES FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—WISH.

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AGENTS:

C. W. M. Collier, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

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**GEN. HARRISON'S LETTER TO SHER-
BOD WILLIAMS.**

North Bend, May 1, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, in which you request me to answer the following questions:

1st. "Will you, if elected President of the United States, sign and approve a bill distributing the surplus revenue of the United States to each State, according to the federal population of each, for internal improvement, education, and to such objects as the Legislature of the several States may see fit to apply the same?"

2nd. "Will you sign and approve a bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to each State according to the federal population of each, for the purposes above specified?"

3d. "Will you sign and approve bills making appropriations to improve navigable streams above ports of entry?"

4th. "Will you sign and approve (if it becomes necessary to secure and save from depreciation the revenue and finances of the nation, and to afford a uniform money currency to the People of the United States) a bill, with proper modifications and restrictions, chartering a Bank of the United States?"

5th. "What is your opinion as to the constitutional power of the Senate or House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to expunge or obliterate from the journals, the records and proceedings of a previous session?"

From the manner in which the four first questions are stated, it appears that you do not ask my opinion as to the policy or propriety of the measures to which they respectively refer; but what would be my course, if they were presented to me (being in the Presidential Chair of the United States) in the shape of bills that had been duly passed by the Senate and House of Representatives.

From the opinions which I have formed of the infirmities of the Constitution, as to causes in which the veto power should be exercised by the President, I would have contented myself with giving an affirmative answer to the four first questions; but, from the deep interest which has been, and indeed is now felt in relation to all the subjects, I think it proper to express my views upon each one separately.

4th. I have before me a newspaper, in which I am designated by its distinguished editor "That Bank and Federal Candidate." I think it would puzzle the writer to adduce any act of my life which warrants him in identifying me with the interest of the first, or the politics of the latter. Having no means of ascertaining the sentiments of the directors and stockholders of the Bank of the United States (which is the one I presume, with which it was intended to associate me) I cannot say what their course is likely to be in relation to the ensuing election for President. Should they, however, give me their support, it will be evidence at least that the opposition which I gave to their institution in my capacity of representative from Ohio in Congress proceeded in their opinion, from a sense of duty which I could not disregard.

The journals of the second session of the thirteenth, and those of the 14th Congress, will show that my votes are recorded against them upon every question in which their interest was involved. I did, indeed, exert myself in the Senate of Ohio to procure a repeal of the law which had imposed an enormous tax upon the branches which had been located in its boundaries at the request of the citizens. The ground of those exertions was not the interest of the bank; but to save what I considered the honor of the State, and to prevent a controversy between the State officers and those of the United States.

In the spring of 1834, I had also the honor to preside at a meeting of the citizens of Hamilton county, called for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation to the removal of the public money from the custody of the bank by the sole authority of the Executive. As president of the meeting, I explained at some length the object for which it was convened, but I advanced no opinion in relation to the rechartering of the bank.

A most respectful memorial to the President in relation to the removal of the deposits was adopted, as were also resolutions in favor of rechartering the bank; but, as I have already said, this was not the purpose for which the meeting was called, and not one upon which, as presiding officer, I was called upon to give an opinion, but in the course of an equal division of the votes.

As private citizen, no man can be more entirely clear of any motive, either for rechartering the old institution, or creating a new one, under the authority of the United States. I never had a single share in that which would create the greatest number of free-holders; and I conceived that in this way the interests of all would be well secured us by any other disposition; but since, by the small size of the tract in which the lands are now held out, and the reduction of the price, the desirability must

be easily attainable by any person of tolerable industry, I am perfectly reconciled to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales as provided for by the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Clay; the interest of all seems to be well provided for by this bill; and as from the opposition which has hitherto been made to the disposition of the lands heretofore contemplated by the representatives of the new States, there is no probability of its being adopted, I think it ought no longer to be insisted on.

2d. As I believe that no money should be taken from the Treasury of the United States to be expended on internal improvements but for those which are strictly national, the answer to this question would be easy but from the difficulty of determining which of those that are from time to time proposed would be of this description.

This circumstance, the excitement which has already been produced by appropriations of this kind, and the jealousies which it will no doubt continue to produce if persisted in, give additional claims to the mode of appropriating all the surplus revenue of the United States in the manner above suggested. Each State will then have the means of accomplishing its own schemes of internal improvement. Still there will be particular cases when a contemplated improvement will be of greater advantage to the Union generally, and some particular States, than to that in which it is to be made. In such cases, as well as those in the new States, where the value of the public domain will be greatly enhanced by an improvement in the means of communication, the General Government should certainly largely contribute.

To appropriations of the latter character there has never been any very warm opposition. Upon the whole, the distribution of the surplus revenue amongst the States seems likely to remove most, if not all, the causes of dissension of which the internal improvement system has been the fruitful source. There is nothing, in my opinion, more亟急ly incurred upon those who are concerned in the administration of our government than that of preserving harmony between the States. From the construction of our system, there has been, and probably ever will be, more or less jealousy between the General and State Governments; but there is nothing in the Constitution—nothing in the old institution has passed, as Pennsylvania has wisely taken care to appropriate to herself the benefits of its large capital.

Under these impressions, I agree with Gen. Jackson in the opinion expressed in his messages to Congress, from which I make the following extract: "That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the Government, might be organized as not to infringe on our delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt." But the period for rechartering the old institution has passed, as the letter of the day shows. The new Government has wisely taken care to appropriate to herself the benefits of its large capital.

The question, then, for me to answer, is, whether, under the circumstances you state, if elected to the office of President, I would sign an act to charter another bank, and, if I would, if it were clearly ascertained that the public interest in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor. I think, however, the experiment should be fairly tried, to ascertain whether the financial operations of the Government cannot be as well carried on without the aid of a national bank. If it is not necessary for that purpose, it does not appear to me that one can be constitutionally chartered. There is no construction which I can give the constitution which would authorize it, on the ground of affording facilities to commerce. The measure, if adopted, must have for its object the carrying into effect (facilitating at least the exercise of) some one of the powers positively granted to the General Government. If others flow from it, producing equal or greater advantages to the nation, so much the better; but these cannot be made the ground for justifying a recourse to it.

The excitement which has been produced by the Bank question, the number and responsibility of those who deny the right to Congress to charter one, strongly recommended the course above suggested.

5th. I distinctly answer to this question, that, in my opinion, neither House of Congress can constitutionally expunge the Record of the proceedings of their predecessors.

The power to rescind certainly belongs to them; and is, for every public legitimate purpose, all that is necessary. The attempt to expunge a part of their journal, now making in the Senate of the United States, I am satisfied could never have been made but in a period of the highest party excitement, when the voice of reason and generous feeling is stifled by long protracted and bitter controversy.

In relation to the exercise of the veto power by the president, there is, I think, an important difference in opinion between the present Chief Magistrate and myself—I express this opinion with less confidence, because I believe mine is in strict accordance with those of all the previous Presidents.

The power, or the control of the Executive over the enactment of laws by the legislative body, was not unknown in the United States previously to the formation of the present Federal Constitution. It does not appear, however, to have been in much favor. The principle was to be found in but three of the State Constitutions; and in but one of them (Massachusetts) was the Executive power lodged in the hands of a single Chief Magistrate. One other State (South Carolina) had, indeed, not only adopted this principle, but had given its single Executive Magistrate an absolute negative upon the acts of the Legislature. In all other instances it has been a qualified negative, like that of the United States.—The people of South Carolina seem, however, not to have been long pleased with this investment of power in their Governor, as it lasted but two years; having been adopted in 1776, and repealed in 1778; from which time the acts of the Legislature of that State have been entirely freed from Executive control.

As private citizen, no man can be more entirely clear of any motive, either for rechartering the old institution, or creating a new one, under the authority of the United States. I never had a single share in that which would create the greatest number of free-holders; and I conceived that in this way the interests of all would be well secured us by any other disposition; but since, by the small size of the tract in which the lands are now held out, and the reduction of the price, the desirability must

be easily attainable by any person of tolerable industry, I am perfectly reconciled to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales as provided for by the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Clay; the interest of all seems to be well provided for by this bill; and as from the opposition which has hitherto been made to the disposition of the lands heretofore contemplated by the representatives of the new States, there is no probability of its being adopted, I think it ought no longer to be insisted on.

of the Constitution of the United States, the veto principle has been adopted by several other States, and, until very lately, it seemed to be rapidly growing in favor.

Before we can form a correct opinion of the manner in which this power should be exercised it is proper to understand the reasons which have induced its adoption. In its theory, it is manifestly an innovation upon the first principle of Republican Government—that the majority should rule. Why should a single individual control the will of that majority? It will not be said that there is more probability of finding greater wisdom in the Executive chair than in the Halls of the Legislature. Nor can it possibly be supposed that an individual residing in the center of an extensive country can be as well acquainted with the wants and wishes of a numerous people, as those who come immediately from amongst them—the partaking, for a portion of the year, in their various labors and employments, and the witnesses of the effects of the laws in their more minute as well as general operations.

As far, then, as it regards a knowledge of

the wants and wishes of the people, wisdom and vindictive feeling in these domestic contests. Under these circumstances, the qualified veto given by the Constitution may, if the President should think proper to change its character, become as absolute in practice as that possessed by the Kings of England and France.

From the great variety of local interests acting upon the members of the two Houses of Congress, and from the difficulty of keeping all the individuals of a large party under the control of party discipline, laws will often be passed by small majorities adverse to the interests of the dominant party; but if the President should think proper to use the veto power for the purpose of promoting the interests of his party, it will be in vain to expect that a majority so large as two thirds in both Houses would be found in opposition to his wishes. In the hands of such a President, the qualified veto of the Constitution would in practice become absolute.

I have, upon another occasion, expressed my views upon the danger of a dominant Executive party. It may, perhaps, be said that the Chief Magistrate will find it impossible to avoid the influence of party spirit.

Several of our Chief Magistrates, however, have been able to escape its influence; or, what is the same thing, to act as if they did not feel it. As one mode of avoiding it, it would be my aim to interfere with the legislation of Congress as little as possible.

The clause in the Constitution which makes it the duty of the President to give correct information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, could never be intended to make him the source of legislation. Information should always be frankly given, and recommendations upon such matters as come more immediately under his cognizance than theirs. But there it should end. If he should undertake to prepare the business of legislation for the action of Congress, or to assume the character of code maker for the nation, the personal interest which he will take in the success of his measures will necessarily convert him into a partisan, and will totally incapacitate him from performing the part of that impartial umpire, which is the character that I have supposed the Constitution intends him to assume when the acts passed by the Legislature are submitted to his decision. I do not think it by any means necessary that he should take the lead as a reformer, even when reformation is, in his opinion, necessary. Reformers will be never wanting when it is well understood that the power which wields the whole patronage of the nation will not oppose the reformation.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, sir, your humble servant,

W. H. HARRISON.
To the Hon. SHERIDAN WILLIAMS.

"IS HE RICH?"

Many a sigh is heaved—many a heart is broken—many a life is rendered miserable by the terrible infatuation which parents often manifest in choosing a life companion for their daughters. How is it possible for happiness to result from the union of two principles so diametrically opposed to each other in every point, as virtue is to vice?—And yet how often is wealth considered a better recommendation to a young man than virtue? How often is the first question which is asked respecting the suitor of a daughter, this—"Is he rich?"

"Is he rich?" Yes, he abounds in wealth; but does that afford any evidence that he will make a kind and affectionate husband?

"Is he rich?" Yes! his clothing is purple and fine linen, and he fares sumptuously every day; but can you infer from this that he is virtuous. In the former character, the interests of the whole community would be rigidly supported, and, in the latter, the rights of each member steadfastly maintained. The representation from the State authorities in the Electoral College, I consider one of the most felicitous features in the Constitution. It serves as an eternal memento to the Chief Magistrate that it is his duty to guard the interests of the weak against the unjust aggressions of the strong and powerful. Where could a power to check these local feelings, and to destroy the effects of unjust combinations, be better placed than in the hands of that department whose authority is derived from the same common sovereign, is co-ordinate with the rest, and which enjoys the great distinction of being at once the immediate representative of the whole People, as well as for each particular State?

In the former character, the interests of the whole community would be rigidly supported, and, in the latter, the rights of each member steadfastly maintained. The representation from the State authorities in the Electoral College, I consider one of the most felicitous features in the Constitution. It serves as an eternal memento to the Chief Magistrate that it is his duty to guard the interests of the weak against the unjust aggressions of the strong and powerful. From these premises, you will conclude that I consider the qualified veto upon the acts of the Legislature, conferred by the Constitution upon the President, as a conservative power, intended only to be used to secure the instrument itself from violence, or, in times of high party excitement, to protect the rights of the weaker members of the Union. Such, indeed, is my opinion, and such we must believe to be the opinion, of nearly all the distinguished men who have filled the Executive Chair. If I were President of the United States, an act which did not involve either of the principles above enumerated, must have been passed under very peculiar circumstances of precipitancy or opposition to the known public will, to induce me to refuse to it my sanction.

If the opinion I have given of the motives of the framers of the Constitution, in giving the veto power to the President, is correct, it follows that they never could have expected that he who was constituted the umpire between contending factions should ever identify himself with the interests of one of them, and voluntarily raise himself from the proud eminence of leader of a nation to that of chief of a party. I can easily conceive the existence of a state of things by which the Chief Magistrate of a State may be forced to act upon party principles; but such a course is entirely opposed to all the obligations which the Constitution imposes on a President of the United States. The immense influence he possesses will always give to his party the preponderance, and

"IS HE RICH?"

From the Correspondence of the Rev. Horace.

JANUARY 14.

In the House yesterday, after the Journal had been read, Mr. Wilson of South Carolina, rose to notice an article in the Madisonian, which mentioned a bargain being made between Duff Green and Blair de Rive in relation to the Public Printing, in which Green agrees for \$10,000 to insure to B. de R. the Printing of the House, by obtaining for them the support of the South Carolina Nullifiers. Mr. P. denied having any thing to do with Duff Green or having any knowledge of this bargain.—Green had written to him stating that he would be a candidate for the Printing of the House, but he took no notice of his letter and did not mean to vote for him.

Mr. Cooper then finished his speech on the New Jersey election, and was followed by Mr. Lest, of Pa.

The previous question having been put and carried, the main question of Mr. Campbell, for referring the whole subject of the New Jersey election, to the Committee of Election was carried, Yeas 176, Nays 15.

The petitions from the several States, were then handed in. Amongst others, Mr. Lincoln presented sundry petitions praying for the abolition of Slavery in the district.

This gave rise to debate, Mr. Dringgoal insisting that the question should be first taken on its reception. Mr. Lincoln said he made no motion for reception; as he went on the ground, that the people, under the Constitution, had a right to send their petitions to the House.

After a good deal of irregular debate, the motion for laying the question of reception on the table, was carried 131 to 88.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. White, after reading the instructions which he had received from the Legislature of Tennessee, and the letter which he had written in answer thereto, resigned his seat in the Senate.

The bill for the armed occupation of Florida, was again discussed, and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

To-day, Mr. Conroy Baker, the newly elected Member from Massachusetts, was qualified and took his seat.

After which, Mr. Lincoln moved to amend the Journal, in relation to the entry of the memorials which he had presented in relation to Slavery in the district, which motion after debate, was laid on the table.

Several Resolutions were then offered, with a view of fixing a rule for dealing with all petitions in relation to Slavery in future. But, after a long, irregular debate, nothing was done on the subject.

And the hour having arrived for taking up the special order of the day, viz.: the Report of the select Committee on the Rules, of which Mr. Hoffman was Chairman, that business was entered upon, and the Report being read, was agreed to, except the last item, which relates to removal of the desks before the seats of members, after the adjournment of this session, which remains still to be acted upon. One important amendment to the Rules is, that whereas hitherto the Previous Question, when decided in the affirmative, has cut off all pending motions for amendment as well as all debate, it is hereafter to cut off debate only, and to bring the House to a direct question on each pending amendment, in their parliamentary order.

of the Chair. The opinion of the Chairman confirmed, and Mr. Sibley's appeal was laid on the table.

The question was at length put on Mr. Thompson's motion to lay Mr. Clegg's resolution on the table, and carried, 102 votes to 95.

Mr. W. Thompson then offered the following proposition:

"Upon the presentation of any memorial, petition, or resolution, praying for the abolition of slavery or the slave trade, in any District, Territory, or State of the Union, and upon the presentation of any resolution or other paper touching those subjects, the question of the reception of such memorial, petition, resolution, or paper shall be considered on motion, and the question of its reception shall be laid upon the table without debate or further action of the House."

Mr. Monroe, of New York, after obtaining a withdrawal of the motion for the previous question, offered the following as an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from S. Carolina. Strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert.

"That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, and addresses of every description, touching the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the States or Territories, or in any manner relating to the existence of slavery or the slave trade in the United States, be referred, without debate, to a select committee, with instructions to consider and report thereon."

After considerable debate, the question of Mr. M.'s proposition was taken, and he gained, 87 to 72.

On Wednesday, the Senate continued its debate on the Sub-Treasury. The only question decided, respected the Salary of the Treasurer of New Orleans. It was first proposed by the friends of the bill, to make it \$4,000, double of what it now is. It was afterwards agreed to make it \$3,000.

Mr. Sevier moved to reconsider the salary to be allowed the Receiver-General. If the New Orleans Officer received \$3,000, the New York Officer ought to have \$4,000. The motion was lost, 21 to 20.

On Thursday, the business first in order was the Report of the Select Committee on the Rules and Orders of the House, and Mr. W. Thompson's resolution touching Slavery.

Mr. Cooper, of Geo., was entitled to the floor; but, on his rising, Mr. Mitchell, of New York, begged would indulge him in the liberty of noticing an article which had appeared in the Globe, involving him very unpleasantly, in something like a fraud, connected with Duff Green. Mr. M. said what he had done in the business, had proceeded from nothing, but fair motives. It was his wish to prevent the business of the Printing of the House from going into the hands of Blair & Rives, and he feared, without a third Candidate, who could obtain the nullifying votes of the South, this could not be done. Mr. M. acknowledged that he had said nothing to Gales & Seaton on this subject, until he received Green's reply, who accepted the proposition. Those gentlemen immediately answered Mr. M. that they declined entering into any contract with Duff Green on the subject of the Public Printing; but if, for the purpose of furthering their interest, he had pledged himself in any pecuniary consideration, they would feel bound to endeavor to release him from it. Mr. Fisher's name (from your State) had something to do in the Correspondence, but it did not appear clearly what. The Speaker had also heard of the proposition; but had told Mr. Fisher that he did not approve it. In some remarks, which Mr. Fisher made on the subject, he acknowledged that he had himself communicated the account of this transaction to the Globe.

The House then resumed the consideration of Mr. W. Thompson's proposed amendment, and Mr. Cooper proceeded with his Speech. After he sat down, two or three other members spoke on it.

On motion of Mr. Botts, the present Rules of the House were continued for one week. Mr. Colquitt, of Geo., moved the adjournment, and is consequently entitled to the floor.

In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented, and among them one by Mr. Clay, from the American Silk Society. In doing so, he stated that there is scarcely any production in this country, more important to be attended to than that of the growth and manufacture of Silk. As an agricultural article, it is adapted, he said, to all parts of the U. States; And among the causes which have occasioned embarrassment in the mercantile world, nothing has operated to a greater extent than our excessive imports—of which, from \$12,000 to \$20,000 are for Silk imports alone, which can be raised at home, with little labor. If he had the power, he would, at once, impose a duty on imported silk equal to the maximum of 20 per cent, allowed by the Compromise Act. The Motion was referred.

Mr. Calhoun embraced the occasion of making some general remarks on the financial Affairs of the Country. Mr. Clay objected to go into this subject, until it was fairly before them.

In the House of Representatives, to-day, after receiving some further communications respecting the alleged bargain with Duff Green,

Mr. Colquitt rose and supported at length, the Resolution of Mr. Thompson, of S. C., after which, Mr. Sibley rose in reply.

Mr. Gentry gave notice, that he should, to-morrow, or some day soon, bring in a bill providing for the assumption of certain debts of the States, and for the appropriation of the proceeds of the Public Lands for the payment thereof.

In the Senate, the Treasury bill was further amended, and a debate took place on the principles of Currency and Political Economy. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, 24 votes to 10—but your Senators voting in favor of the bill!

JANUARY 18.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

Mr. Mitchell, of New York, in order to set down all the malignant slander which had been circulated from his having written a certain letter to Gen. Duff Green, in relation to the Public Printing of the House, recited both the letter and its answer before the House.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day, which was the Resolution of Mr. Thompson, of S. C., as to the manner of disposing of Abolition memorials, etc. when Mr. Sibley, of Vermont, took the floor, in favor of the right of petition, and occupied the whole of the sitting, without drawing his argument to a conclusion.

JANUARY 20.

The Journal being read, Mr. Sibley rose and resumed his Speech of Saturday on Mr. Thompson's Resolution, and concluded at a little before 3 o'clock.

Mr. Garland, of Va., obtained the floor. Mr. R. Garland asked Mr. G. to give way to enable him to read a proposition which he desired to submit as an amendment.

Mr. Alford objected.

After some further conversation, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

The Senate, to-day, passed the bill providing for the occupation of Florida by armed settlers, after a Speech from Mr. Preston in opposition to it. If any efficient measure should be brought forward that he could approve, he would give it his support. This measure, he presumed, would meet its fate in the other House.

The Sub-Treasury bill was read a third time, and on the question, shall this bill pass?

Mr. Clay rose and addressed the Senate at great length; when, on motion of Mr. Walker, the Senate adjourned.

Correspondence of the *Baltimore Patriot*.

JANUARY 20.

The miscellaneous business of the morning was unimportant.

Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Wright, from the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, praying for such a change of existing law, as would allow them a remission of the duties on Coal. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Strange offered a resolution to allow the newspapers which publish the laws of the U. States to be circulated free of postage in the States wherein they are published. This proposition will be considered to-morrow.

THE BILL FOR THE ARMED OCCUPATION OF FLORIDA—SUB-TREASURY BILL.

The Senate Chamber was filled in every part at an early hour to-day. While I write, the ladies' gallery presents a remarkably brilliant assemblage of youth and beauty—fair forms and beaming faces. A more captivating circle could hardly be exhibited by any city in the world. The men's gallery is equally crowded,—while on the floor, about half the members of the House are occupying every privileged seat, and almost every inch of standing room. It is rumored that Mr. Clay will speak on the Sub-Treasury. Whisper such a report, and it flies on the wings of the wind, and forth with every passage and stairway to every part of the Chamber is besieged by the numberless admirers of his eloquence.

There was some feeling of disappointment, when the bill for the Armed Occupation of Florida, was first called up, but that was instantly removed; when the Vice President having announced that the bill having been read three times, was now on its final passage, Mr. Preston of S. C., rose and spoke with his characteristic spirit and impressiveness, against the bill, recapitulating the arguments urged against this Government scheme, during previous stages of the discussion.

He contended that military operations against the Florida Indians were necessary—and this bill provided for nothing efficient of that kind.

He also remarked that if the Administration would bring forward an efficient measure, he would go most heartily for it.—This bill, he predicted, would fail to become a law. The friends of Florida in the other House would be roused, and never allow it to pass that body. They would insist upon some other mode of operation.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill; and was carried in the affirmative as follows:

YES—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Moultrie, Nicholas, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Walker, Williams, Wright, Young—24.

NO—Messrs. Bentz, Clay of Kentucky, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Knight, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Smith of Indiana, Strange, White—14.

The Sub-Treasury Bill, was then taken up, and Mr. Clay rose and said that he felt it to be his duty, before the final vote was taken on this bill, not to make a speech, but to say a few truths about it. He came to the Senate this morning, though suffering from indisposition, resolved, if the measure was pressed, to execute this intention. This bill, said he, is to pass this body. The decree has gone forth! It is a decree of urgency. The little delay of one week which was asked for, to give time for the filling up of vacancies in these seats, for the arrival of Senators who will be elected, has been refused—I was going to say, scornfully refused—by the decree. It has been refused, by the votes of two Senators who do not truly represent the sentiments of their constituents, and in the absence of two who, it were, would justly and faithfully represent those sentiments. The bill is to pass, also, by a majority which is less than a majority of the Senate. Yes, sir; a measure more desirous than any which has ever become a law in this country, is to be sent forth from the Senate by less than a majority! Nay, sir, if the two Senators from Tennessee had adhered to their seats with the same tenacity that some Senators on the other side have exhibited in adhering to their seats, and if the delay which was solicited had been granted, there would have been a majority against the bill!

After these and other preliminary observations, Mr. Clay began to consider the bill in view of its adaptation to the present crisis. What, he asked, is the present condition of our people? Sir, there is no gen-

eral prevailing distress from one end of the country to the other. All our great staples have declined in price, and are declining. The country presents the image of a body in which one-half has been struck with paralysis; for in one-half there has been a suspension of business operations and trade, and of specific payments.

[Those who are acquainted with Mr. Clay's powers of picturesque and pathetic eloquence need no assurance that, in presenting a sketch of the present embarrassments and distress, he produced a powerful impression.]

He wished to threaten that, in this gloom,

we could see one gleam to light us to a prospect of happiness restored and prosperity returned. But so far from improving the price of all our staples, they will go down; and this continued declension would result not from want of markets—but from inability to get these staples to market. On this point, Mr. Clay dealt with great succinctness and effect. He never had known such a season of distress as that which had just passed, or that which yet lies before us. Every part of our country is now bleeding; and the only man who regarded it with unconcern, is he who might do most to remedy the evil. The physician of the White House is the only man who contemplates this wide scene of ruin and misery, without sympathy, without feeling, without any emotions but those connected with his own interests or those of his patients.

Mr. Clay then referred to the causes of this state of things; and prominent among them he placed the removal of the depressions, and that series of measures against the finances, the commerce, and all the material interests of the country, which marked the course of the last Administration, and continue to be the policy of the dominant party. From this review, he turned to ask what remedy for these evils was proposed by those invested with the powers of Government! The Sub-Treasury bill!

He examined it first as its friends represented it. What is it? Does it propose any relief? Does it hold out any ground of hope? Does it tender any consolation or comfort to an oppressed people? No sir; it is simply a bill to exact from the people specie in payment of dues to the Government, and to pay out specie to all who have demands on the Government. This is all. After all its numberless sections, its cumbersome machinery, it pretends to hold out nothing more.

This remedy does not meet the disease.

It leaves the people to till the unconquered corries in the States, and, indeed, does not propose to do any thing for them. All its preparations and provisions for receiving general, treasurers, safe, and all its paraphernalia, are solely designed for the purpose of receiving and paying in specie.

But it not only fails to do any good to the people. It aggravated, the mischief,

by wounding on the only institutions which attempt to afford to the country a sound

and equal currency. We have indeed lectures and homilies enough about the measure, about the currency—hard money, specie, and we have the illustrious example of Cuba and Spain, and China, and other hard money countries, presented by the President to the Senate and by the Executive, and to the Senate, to the press, and through it to their partisans, in all parts of the Union. But our rulers have done nothing worthy of practical statesmen. They have not considered the wants and sufferings of the Nation, and not undertaken, as they ought to have done, practical cure for the evils.

Mr. Clay here gave a severe rebuke to

those who have made the Senate Chamber a hall of professorship, to lecture and to censure the States for their proceeding, in regard to the currency. He demanded to know how men, who are eternally pretending, and boasting to be the sole advocates and supporters of State Rights' principles, could stand up here, and hurl their denunciations day after day at the sovereign States of this Union, on account of the course they have thought or may think fit to pursue.

After dwelling on this point for some time, he declared that the Government could not get rid of the banking system.—It is here fixed as the rock embedded in the mountains, which divide the different parts of the Union, and therefore it would become a practical statement to look at the actual state of things, and in his opinion, Government must legislate with reference to a banking system, whose continuance is inevitable, and cannot be prevented by all the speeches and messages in this chamber or out of this chamber.

Mr. Clay referred incidentally to the establishment of a National Bank. He did not intend to propose such an institution, but he believed it essential to the proper administration of the finances of this country, and hoped that when the people's voice was heard, calling for it unequivocally, as he believed it soon would—that voice would be obeyed.

One of the most striking and impressive parts of his speech was, that in which he noticed the extraordinary arguments in behalf of the bill urged by some of the Administration Senators, and principally by Mr. Buchanan, on Friday last, founded on their newly discovered maxim of safety and increased happiness to the people of this country, by bringing down the wages of labor. For the first time it was then boldly announced, that one object of the measure and one of its principal recommendations is, that it will enable the capitalists engaged in manufactures of every description to contend advantageously with foreigners for supplying the markets of the world by reducing the wages of the laboring men in his employment.

The great boast of Jackson was, that his

measures were calculated to prevent the rich from becoming richer, and the poor from becoming poorer. Our new doctors have reversed his policy entirely, and boldly proclaim their plan and their determination to be to make the poor richer, for the purpose of making the rich richer. Truly did Mr. Clay declare, that way of reasoning gave to the bill in strong light a character more insidious than any in which it had yet been presented.

He denied the principle that the reduction of wages was an indication of prosper-

ity. On the contrary, it was a permanent

high rate of wages, which gave that indication. So, also, on a similar subject, a permanent high rate of revenue—either temporary or fluctuating rate of taxation—but a permanent one, shows the prosperity of a country. [This view was illustrated with singular facility, conciseness and power. He concluded with this declaration, that that country is most flourishing when the price of labor are highest. In connection with this branch of the subject, Mr. Clay referred, by way of illustration, to a remark of the celebrated Editor of the Edinburgh Review, Francis Jeffrey (now Lord Jeffrey), who visited this country many years ago, and on leaving it said—“This is the kingdom of the poor man, but the hell of the rich.”] With all its extravagance, the observation showed that the illustrious Reviewer had been struck with one of the greatest marks and evidences of a prosperous population, the high rate of wages, and the consequent addition the poor man obtained, to the comforts which he could procure in any other land.

It is from this state of ease and happiness, so different from the condition of the working men of the rest of the world, that this pestiferous bill proposes to strike down the free, hardy, industrious and enterprising laborers of America. It proposes to reduce them to an equality with the half fed, half clothed, impoverished and uneducated laborers of most of the nations of insular and continental Europe.

Sir, and Mr. Clay, (throwing down the copy of the bill which he had held in his hand,) I pass from this measure; but I hope the country will not soon pass from it. I trust the people will continue to consider and discuss it; and when the day of reckoning comes, and I sincerely believe it will be the 4th day of March, 1841, they will not forget that one main object of this leading measure avowed here, was to give to the poor man only so much for his labors as would entitle him to procure a bare subsistence, that the rich might have his goods produced, at so cheap a rate as to permit him to compete advantageously with the foreign manufacturers in the markets of Europe.

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From the Raleigh Register.

FAIRLY CAUGHT.

From a communication in the last Board, we take the following paragraph:

"Is it not sufficient for a candidate for office, or his friends, to tell you they are not abolitionists; you are to judge them by their works, for a man may not be an abolitionist, and yet do an abolition deed, for which he should be held responsible?"

Witness the case of the former representative in Congress from the ninth district in North Carolina, and the Gulliford senator, both of whom claim that they are abolitionists, whilst the former stands charged with presenting a memorial upon that subject to the House of Representatives, and the latter with laying another one before the Senate of North Carolina."

"Oh most righteous Judge! A second Daniel comes to judgment!" The presentation of a petition on the subject of slavery is condemned as an abolition deed! Reader, stick a pin there. This is no Whig issue, remember, but one made up by the Van Buren party themselves, upon which they have, for months, been trying our candidate for Governor, Mr. Morehead—not that an over-preserved such a document, but his brother did! And on such and other like grounds, the Standard has most bitterly assailed him with being at least a mere abolitionist. How little did they think, in what a dilemma they were about to place their own candidate. Out of their own mouths are they condemned. Before it became fashionable to expunge records, Judge Saunders, the Van Buren candidate for Governor, represented the same identical "ninth district" in Congress; and in the Journal of the House of Representatives, for the session of 1824-25, page 37, we find the following entry:

"Mr. Saunders presented a memorial of the Maximization Society, for promulgating the gradual abolition of slavery, praying that measures may be adopted for the gradual abolition of slavery within the United States"—which memorial was referred."—*Ed. Register.*

We can imagine our neighbor of the Standard, and others of his party, mentally exclaiming on reading the above—"Well, now we have done it." Yes, gentlemen, you had better have let this matter alone. You have got yourselves into a difficulty from which you cannot escape without merited censure. Our horn of the dilemma is as bad as the other. If you still adhere to the criterion, which you have established to test abolitionism, your candidate is convicted of course. If you now endeavor to palliate an act which you have, hitherto, uniformly condemned with such bitterness, and that effectually, the cunning movements of a wily ad-

versary.

Curious Case of Disease.—In the Senate of New York, on Friday, Mr. Tallmadge reported a bill to divorce David Frost from his wife. This bill relates to a notable case of conjugal infidelity, which made a good deal of noise here last winter. It seems that Mrs. Evelyn Frost was a short time since a young single lady with a lover named—but no name. This lover grew tired of her, after an acquaintance of great intimacy and affection, and devised a plan to get rid of her. Says he to Evelyn: "There's old Frost—a simple, rusty old fellow—would give his two eyes to marry you; do you just coax him on to do so, and when the ceremony is just beginning, I will step in, take you out of his hands, and marry you myself." It will be such a good joke, that all she will go into convulsions upon it." The lady bit, or was bitten; excreted her part of the Beau's Stratagem; but when the proper time came, Lothario did not step in, and Miss Evelyn became Mrs. Frost, before she knew it—all the time, hoping that the next minute would bring Lothario to the rescue, and thinking only of him. The moment she was told she had become Mrs. Frost, she spurned him and his, and has never thought of recognising or treating him as her husband. On the contrary she declares herself devoted to the false Lothario, and him alone. David Frost, who was in raptures with the thought of taking to his arms a bouncing blushing bride, but whose "Dead Sea fruits" have tempted the eye but to "turn to ashes on the lip," now cries mightily for a divorce. Ought he not to have it? "Mr. Speaker, I demand he ought."—*N. Y. Signal.*

Stocking affair.—A gentleman of Davison County, well acquainted with the circumstances, a few days ago furnished the particulars, briefly, of a supposed murder recently committed in that County. The account is substantially as follows:

On Saturday, the 11th inst., a Jury of 12 was held over the dead body of a little girl named Phoebe Floyd, about five years old. The deceased lived in the family of one Jacob Tyson. After she had been buried, suspicion of violence and ill usage grew so strong, that the corpse was disinterred and submitted to a post mortem examination by Dr. L. Wood, in the presence of the Jury, and some fifty other persons, at Zion Meeting House. Whereupon the Jury, after hearing all the evidence adduced, reported a verdict of wilful murder against five of Mr. Tyson's family, viz: two women with young children—two girls, one 12 and the other 16 years old, and a boy of about 14; all of whom are committed to jail, to await their trial at the next term of Davidson Superior Court. These are all the facts communicated; and as a legal investigation has to take place hereafter, it would be improper to give the reports of the neighborhood, even if we had them at hand.—*Southern Citizen.*

In Indiana too, is equally certain, for her Old Governor. All admit that he must have a very large majority in Indiana.

Of Illinois too, we have not a shadow of a doubt. The State will give its vote to the Old General.

A petition has actually been sent to the Legislature of Ohio setting forth that Zanesville Bank was in the habit of using a wot sponge in counting their bills, and paying the passage of a wot requiring them to split on their fingers!—*Baltimore American.*

Charlotte:

Thursday, February 5, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR PRESIDENT,
W. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public
Services—the safety of the Public Money, and
the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

To the Whigs:

By a Notice in to-day's paper it will be per-

ceived that a meeting of the Whigs is called, to be held in this place on Tuesday, the 18th inst.,

to appoint Delegates to meet the Delegates from

Louisiana and California to select some suitable in-

dividual to place upon the People's Ticket as the

Elector for this District. We hope nothing more

is necessary than to say that every Whig that

can conveniently attend should do so. If you

believe we are contending for correct principles

against the misions of a corrupt administration,

you let me opportunity pass to show your

determined opposition. From the time Gen. Jack-

son commenced his war upon the Bank of the

United States to the present time, the contest has

been between the People and the office-holders

and office-holders, and will continue so until the

present party in power is replaced. We hope

they will require a respite in November next.

Eliza Gen. Harrison's letter to Sheriff Wil-

liams in to-day's paper.

On The Sub-Treasury Bill.—This Bill has

passed the Senate—whether it will pass the House

of Representatives has yet to be tried, but it is very

probable it will, inasmuch as the influence of

most of the Nullifiers, since Mr. Calhoun has

given in his adherence to the administration par-

ty, will be thrown in its favor. There is one ob-

ject in this bill, which was not noticed by Mr. Clay

in his Speech against it, which should rouse the

laboring classes not only of this section of the

country but of every other—it will have a tendency

to reduce the wages of the laboring classes of the

community, especially in the States engaged in

manufacturing. This was urged by Senators in

favor of the bill, especially by Mr. Blackman of

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Pennsylvania.

Referred Articles.

NOBLE SENTIMENT.

After General Harrison, with the Northwestern army, had destroyed the Bulgarian villages from which the ruthless hordes of savages had issued which murdered our men at the River Raisin, he issued a proclamation to his army on the 2d of January, 1813, giving details of his killed and wounded, and exhorting his soldiers to mercy on the vanquished foe. He says—

"It is with the deepest pleasure that your general has heard that the most painful obligation is paid to his orders; not only in saving the lives and children of the enemy, but in sparing all the warriors who seemed to resist; and that those who were apparently attacked by the enemy, the slaves of savagery prevailed over every sense of their own danger, and this heroic hand protected the fires of their existence. The General believes that humanity and true bravery are inseparable. The rigid rules of war may sometimes, indeed, make a severe retaliation necessary; but the advantages which attend a prompt reversion to it are uncertain and not to be compared to the blessing which Providence cannot fail to shed upon the efforts of the Christian soldier who is in battle a lion; but, the battle once ended, in mercy a lamb." Let an account of the murdered innocents be opened in the records of Heaven against our enemies alone. The American soldier will follow the example of his Government, and neither the sword or the pen will be raised against the helpless or the fallen, nor the gold of the other paid for the scalp of a man and woman."

Such sentiments show the inherent goodness of Gen. Harrison's heart. The victory he achieved told to the world his military skill and his fearless courage, while this proclamation manifested his wise benevolence. Well would it have been if the same lenity had been shown to the Indians in other parts of our country; but another and a contrary spirit was exercised by other generals in their contests with the Indians, and opposite results are palpably visible. The Northwestern Indians, whom Harrison subdued, though far more numerous and warlike, have trusted us, and never rebelled, except when starved, and defrauded, and robbed, as the Sioux were by the Indian agents appointed by our late President. The Seminoles have hated us, and will hate us forever; and now, when twenty millions have been spent in vain to subdue a handful of these Indians, the Administration cannot drive them out without the aid of bloodhounds. Will the bloodhounds do better than the mild measures of the "good and gallant Harrison?"—*Delaware Journal.*

A Double Murder.—We learn from the Georgia Messenger that the following horrid occurrences took place at Americus, in Sumter county, on the 9th of December: "George Robertson, a candidate for sheriff struck John Kimmey, the present sheriff, across the head with a Bowie knife, and wounded him severely. Kimmey then shot Robertson through the body, and escaped into the yard of Mr. Gore's hotel, and crept under the house. He was pursued by James Shearn, with a pistol, and, after some search, traced by the blood to his hiding place.—Kimmey begged him not to kill him, but Shearn shot him deliberately through the body. Robertson survived his wound a few hours, and Kimmey about two days. Shearn made his escape, and also another individual by the name of Wm. Sims, who was involved as accessory to the murder."

Native Silk.—We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of a variety of beautiful specimens of manufactured silk from Dr. ELIAS MARKS, of Barberville, S. C. They are from Beaver Co., Pennsylvania, and comprise silk for ladies dresses—vestments—ribbons, &c., and a handsome specimen of velvet—and appear to us of superior texture. They may be seen at the office of the Editor.—*Carolina Planter.*

An Extraordinary Acre.—Mr. David Burnett of this County, raised during the last season, from one acre of ground, one hundred and forty bushels of corn and one thousand pumpkins! We doubt whether an instance of an acre equally prolific, can be cited in the State.—*Knoxville Register.*

NOTICE.
THE subscriber again, and for the last time, respectfully requests those indebted to him, to come forward immediately and make settlement. Those who cannot pay, can at least close their accounts by Note. Such as do not avail themselves of this notice by the first day of March next, will after that time be called on by an officer.

STEN. FOX.

Jan. 28, 1840. 419

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, the 11th day of February next, I will sell at the late residence of Samuel Caldwell, dec'd., in Lincoln county, near the Tuckaseegee Ford, on a credit of twelve months,

Eleven Likely

Young Negroes,

one of them a good Carpenter.



Horses, Cattle, Hogs,
Two Road Wagons, Farming Tools,
One set of Blacksmith Tools,
Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

T. C. CALDWELL, Admr.

Jan. 28, 1840. 110

N. R. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be placed in our paper of record; all persons indebted to the estate will please settle them immediately.

T. C. CALDWELL, Admr.

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER

INFORMS his public
generally, that he con-
tinues to carry on the

TAILORING

BUSINESS

at the stand formerly oc-
cupied by Alexander &
Janson, where he will
be happy to receive the
orders of his friends.

The Master himself that by strict attention to business, he will continue to receive a share of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm.

GOOD FITS warranted in all cases.

Sept. 2, 1839. 4427

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GOOD FITS warranted in all cases.

Sept. 2, 1839. 4427

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Decr of Trust to me executed by John Russell, and for the purposes there in mentioned, I will sell on a credit of six months the following property. On Monday the 16th of February next, I will sell in the town of Concord the entire stock of

Goods, Wares and Merchandise,

of John Russell, together with his Store-house and Dwelling, situated on the Court-House square, a good stand for Merchandise.

ALSO—

On Thursday, the 13th of February next, I will sell at the residence of John Russell, six miles south of Concord, the Plantation wherein the said Russell now resides, (paid by good judges of real Estate, to be one of the best plantations in the county,) with every necessary building for comfort, containing about \$20 acres, more or less.

ALSO—

One other tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, lying on the waters of Cedar Creek, adjoining John Ford and others, supposed to be rich with GOLD.

ALSO—

One Negro Man,

to be one of the best Blacksmiths in the country, and

One Negro Woman,

EIGHT OF THREE

A large stock of CATTLE

AND HOGS,

a large quantity of Wheat, Corn & Cotton,

all t.c Household Furniture,

which is valuable,

One set of Blacksmith Tools,

Cotton Gin,

Threshing Machine and Running Gear.

The above sales will positively take place, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

KIAH P. HARRIS, Trustee.

Jan. 24, 1840. 419

NOTICE.

HAVING been qualified as Administrator of the estate of Robert Body, dec'd., I will sell at public sale, on a credit of one year, at the late residence of said deceased, near the Tuckaseegee Ford, Lincoln county, on Thursday and Friday, the 13th and 14th of February next, all the effects of his residence in Mecklenburg County, N. C. all the balance of his property, consisting of a large and valuable stock of

Cattle and Hogs.

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Cots and Fodder,

and at the same time, that rechristened and well known horse

Reverend Impostor!!!

LOOK OUT! Look out! look out for an INFAMOUS KNAVE by the name of ENO L. FENWICK of New York, who was formerly a BAPTIST PREACHER, and the minister of Morris County as the "REVEREND IMPOSTOR." The smaller VILLAIN, who was dismissed from his pulpit, some time since, for impious conduct, is now rendering himself still more notorious, by wickedly attempting to impose his monopoly upon a Church, but upon the WHOLE COMMUNITY.

A few months ago, this SCOUNDREL wrote to the subscriber, at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent, not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency, and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and resulted the master, and ordered another lot, which was sent about the month before. To avoid any suspicion as to the DESIGN of his applying for an agency, or to conceal his "CLUE-FOOT," he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only 10 days ago. Yesterday, with utter ASTONISHMENT the General Agent learned that this REVEREND DECEIVER is now impiously manufacturing with his own UNBODY HANDS, a worthless medicine—a SPurious SANATIVE, which he is employing avowing pedlar to gain upon the public as the GENUINE ORIGINAL.

If the People of America will only hear ONE FAULT in me, there is not even a POSSIBILITY of their being duped by this UNPRINCIPLED VILLAIN. The fact is this—ENO PEDALAR, or TRAVELLING AGENT, has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission. AGAIN, every Agent of the TRUE SANATIVE, is appointed by the GENERAL AGENT, and receives the medicine directly FROM THE DEPOSITORY IN BOSTON.

R. M. ALEXANDER, Admr.

Jan. 22, 1840. 419

N. R. All persons having claims against the mid estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar; and those indebted, are requested to make payment.

R. M. A. Admr.

Jan. 22, 1840. 419

NAILS & IRON.

THE Subscriber gives notice that they have commenced business; their Fair sale is in blast, Forge and Nail Machines in full operation, and can in a short time be able to fill any order with which they may be favored at their former prices.

FULENWIDER & BURTON.

Laredo, Jan. 28, 1840. 422

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